पटना में कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र की स्थापना

2878. **श्री नागमणि**: क्य कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगें किः

(क) क्या पटना में कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र की स्थापना की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले दो वर्षो के दौरान इस केन्द्र द्वारा अब तक किये गये कार्यो का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है; और

(घ) बिहार में किन-किन जिलों में ऐसे केन्द्र स्थापित किए गये है?

कृषि मंत्री(श्री चतुरानन मिश्र): (क) राजेन्द्र कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, पूसा के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में एक कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र (के. वी. के.) पटना (बाढ़) में 1992 से ही कार्य कर रहा है।

(ग) इस केन्द्र द्वारा पिछले दो वर्षो के दौरान किये गए कार्यो में, 2603 किसानों, कृषि महिलाओं और ग्रामीण युवकों और 666 विस्तार कार्यकर्ताओं को प्रशिक्षण देना शामिल है। अन्य कार्यकलापों में, विभिन्न फसलों, जिनसें तिलहन और दालें शामिल है, पर अग्रिम पंक्ति के प्रदर्शन, 32 क्षेत्र दिवसों और विभिन्न अभियानों का आयोजन तथा 722 किसानों की विशेष समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए सलाहकार सेवाएं उपलब्ध करान शामिल है।

(क) लागू नहीं होता।

(ख) बिहार के 20 जिलों के नाम जहां ये केन्द्र स्थापित किये गए हैः

1.	सहरसा
2.	बांका
3.	बेगूसराय
4.	भभुआ (कैमूर)
5.	मधुबनी
6.	देवधर
7.	भोजपुर (आरा)
8.	हजारीबाग
	नालन्दा
10.	पश्चिम सिंहभूम
11.	मूंगेर
12.	नवादा
13.	रांची
14.	जमुई
15.	धनबाद
16.	दरभंगा
17.	पटना
18.	शेखपुरा
19.	वैशाली
20.	मुजफ्फरपुर

Shortfall in Domestic Edible Oils Production

2879. SHRI V. RAJAN CHELLAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the shortfall in domestic edible oils production this year is likely to exceed that of the previous year;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to meet the demand-supply gap;

(c) the total production of edible oils expected this year and the total requirement of edible oils; and

(d) the target fixed by Government in respect of production of edible oils during 1996-97?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir. The shortfall in supply of domestic edible oil is likely to be 8.32 lalch MT as against 7.04 lakh MT of last year as is evident from the following figures:—

Quantity in lakh MTs.

Oil Year (Nov.-Oct.)	Production of edible oils (from domestic sources)	Demand of edible oils	Shortfall
1995-96	65.50	72.54	7.04
1996-97	67.00	75.32	8.32

(b) As a short term measure, the country may have to resort to import of L-OiOle oils to improve availability and hold price line.

(c) The estimated production of edible oil this year is 67 lakh MT as against the requirement of 75.32 lakh MT.

(d) The target fixed by the Planning Commission for 1996-97 is 230 lakh tonnes of *oilseeds* which is likely to be exceeded.

Research undertaken by the Central Institute of Fresh Water Aquaculture, Bhubaneswar

2880. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the various research work undertaken by the Central Institute of Fresh Water Aquaculture (CIFA), Bhubaneswar, so far;

(b) the number of scientists and scholars engaged in the research work;

(c) the fund provided by Government to that Institute during the Eighth Plan and provision made for the Ninth Plan;

(d) whether Government have any proposal to expand that Institute; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA): (a) The following are some of the important research work undertaken by the Central Institute of Fresh Water Aquaculture (CIFA), Bhubaneswar sc far:

i) Prolonged and multiple breeding of carps during pre-monsoon, monsoon and post monsoon seasons for seed availability throughout the year, by advanced gonadal maturation.

ii) High density seed rearing with spawn at 50 million/ha with 6592% survival and fry at 5 million/ha with 70-75% survival.

iii) Production rate of 15 tonnes/ha/ yr, under intensive carp culture.

iv) Breeding, seed production and hatchery management of catfish under controlled conditions through environmental and hormonal manipulation and standardisation of hatchery designs.

v) Broodstock development and hatchery management for giant freshwater prawn and riverine prawn.

vi) Technology for culture of pearls and pearl images through implantation of nuclei in freshwater mussel.

vii) Quantification of aquatic biofertilisation with Azolla to meet total nitrogen requirements of fish production.

viii) organic farming in aquaculture using biogas slurry as manure to produce fish and spirulina.

ix) Diploid gynogenesis and polyploidy in the carps and stock improvement in rohu through genetic selection.

x) Formulation of chemical mixture, CIFAX. effective in controlling the Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS) disease in fishes.

xi) Development of polyvalent antigen (vaccine) for controlling Aeromoans infection commonly encountered in fish ponds.

xii) Design and development of closed-loop recirculatory system and flow through system for intensive aquaculture.

xiii) Cryopreservation of milt of indian major carps and testing the viability of the cryopreserved milt.

xiv) Formulation and development of CIFACA feed for various stages of carps, catfish and prawn.